

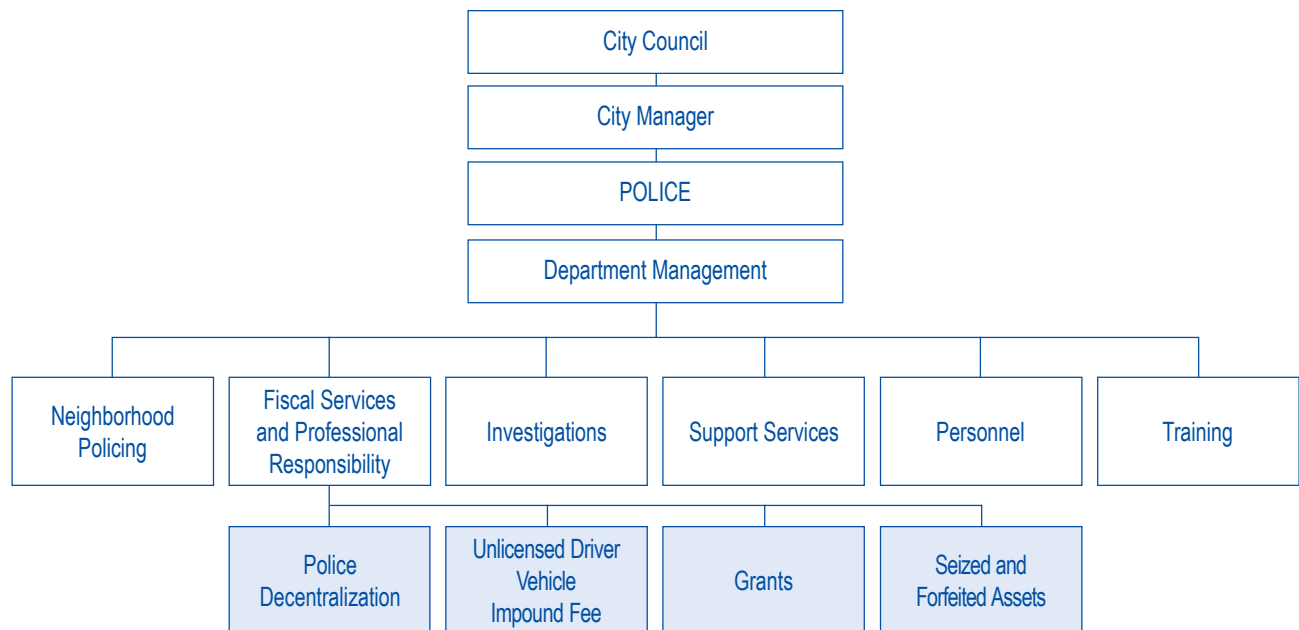
Police



Mission Statement

Our mission is to maintain peace and order by providing the highest quality police service in response to community needs by:

- Apprehending criminals
- Developing partnerships
- Respecting individuals



Overview of Services/Programs

The San Diego Police Department (SDPD) was established in May 1889. In Calendar Year 2001 the department had 2,074 sworn and 666 civilian staff budgeted. The department provides patrol, traffic, investigative, record, laboratory and support services. The City is served by the headquarters building downtown, eight area commands (which are divided into 20 service areas policing 103 neighborhoods), and Traffic Division Police facilities in the following locations:

- Headquarters – 1401 Broadway
- Central – 2501 Imperial Avenue
- Eastern – 9225 Aero Drive
- Mid-City – 4310 Landis Street
- Northeastern – 13396 Salmon River Road
- Northern – 4275 Eastgate Mall
- Southeastern – 7222 Skyline Drive
- Southern – 1120 27th Street
- Traffic – 9265 Aero Drive
- Western – 5215 Gaines Street

The department addresses its mission statement by practicing community-based problem-oriented policing. The department identifies this practice and philosophy as Neighborhood Policing. Neighborhood Policing requires a shared responsibility between the Police Department and the citizens of San Diego for addressing underlying problems contributing to crime. The men and women of the San Diego Police Department work together in a problem solving partnership with communities, government agencies, private groups, and individuals to fight crime and improve the quality of life for the people of San Diego. Consistent with the Mayor's Goal #8, *Make San Diego America's safest city*, the following programs and Police practices are implemented to insure the safety of all City of San Diego residents and visitors.

Major Accomplishments/Service Efforts

Neighborhood Policing

Neighborhood Policing recognizes a shared responsibility and the connection between the police and the community in making San Diego America's safest city. Crime and public safety issues are community problems. Committed to developing a stronger relationship with the residents of San Diego, and working towards solving these issues together, the SDPD established a Neighborhood Policing philosophy. Neighborhood Policing provides overall coordination of Problem Oriented Policing (POP) within the department by developing curriculum, providing training and locating assistance resources for all levels of police personnel and community members.

Every 15 Minutes

"Every 15 Minutes" is a national, copyrighted program designed to discourage drinking and driving by conducting a simulation of fatal alcohol-related car accidents. On the day of the event, a vehicle that was demolished in an alcohol-related crash is displayed on a high school campus. Throughout the day, "every 15 minutes" — to reflect the frequency of alcohol-related fatalities in the United States — one student of a participating group is removed from class to simulate a young life lost to driving under the influence. The removed students remain out of contact with their peers and families throughout the day.

and evening, providing time for friends, family, and classmates to experience, reflect on, and discuss the impact of “deaths” on individuals and their community. The participating students return to school the following day. Assemblies and discussion groups provide further opportunity to learn the issues, facts, and results of drinking and driving, and to further examine the reactions and feelings engendered by the “death” of classmates in an alcohol-related accident. The department’s Vice Unit, Traffic Division, and area stations presented this program at numerous high schools as well at the Miramar Marine Corps Air Station in Calendar Year 2001. According to the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), preliminary results from a study on the effects of this program show that it has a significant impact on how teenagers feel about drinking and driving.

Juvenile Crime

Preventing and responding to juvenile crime has been a top priority of the San Diego Police Department for the past several years. The department has joined other agencies and community-based organizations in adopting the “San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy for Youth, Family, and Community Plan.” This model is based on a philosophy of shared responsibility and coordinated action to prevent juvenile delinquency, and promote the positive development of youth. In San Diego, this strategy has become a region-wide effort to develop healthy, responsible youth through crime prevention, intervention, and appropriate graduated sanctions when crimes are committed.

For the nine-month period of January - September 2001, the number of violent crimes involving juvenile victims fell 18 percent compared to the same period in Calendar Year 2000. The biggest decreases were in robbery, down 30 percent during school hours, and rape, down 41 percent during after school hours. Additionally, arrests of juveniles for felony and misdemeanor crimes fell 5 percent. The biggest decreases were in arrests during school hours for misdemeanor crimes, down 15 percent. Arrests of juveniles for misdemeanor crimes after school hours fell 18 percent. The decline in crimes committed by juveniles as well as the number of juvenile crime victims can be attributed to ongoing crime prevention efforts, education in schools, and after-school programs.

Youth Advisory Committee (YAC)

The department’s Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) is charged with providing a youthful perspective to juvenile crime issues. Ten youths are selected from neighborhood schools to serve on the service area YAC and advise area captains about juvenile issues important to them. One student representative from each area YAC also meets with the Chief of Police at a quarterly meeting of the Citywide Youth Advisory Committee. Issues have included the Youth Hot Line, enforcement of traffic laws near schools, increased police staffing on campus, creating Youth Courts in schools, and the City’s curfew ordinance. Additionally, the Central Division’s Youth Advisory Committee has been active in developing the proposed skateboard park in downtown San Diego.

Safe Schools Initiative

As part of the Council-directed Safe Schools Initiative, the department in Calendar Year 2000 began dispatching non-emergency school matters as Priority One calls for immediate attention. Also, the Critical Incident Management Unit (CIMU) created a Crisis Response Guide for each school in the City. Each Guide includes an

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aerial photo and diagram of the school, contact information, and locations of gas shutoffs, phone lines, and circuit breakers. The department continued to work with the City Attorney's office to create a safe-school zone surrounding each school, in which offenders receive enhanced sentences and fines for weapons, narcotics, and violent offenses. In Calendar Year 2001, the department, in partnership with Traffic Engineering, began an update of the School Pedestrian Safety Policies and Warrants, which govern pedestrian safety practices.

BioTech 2001

The department successfully responded to the threat of civil unrest during the BIO 2001 convention, June 22-27, 2001. The department led a multi-agency response of more than 50 federal, state and local law enforcement and non-law enforcement entities. A high security and mobile field force presence, in response to intelligence information, prevented protestors from committing criminal acts through civil disobedience. During the convention, the department employed traffic and crowd control plans that insured that neither the convention nor associated protests had a negative impact on the community. Only 20 arrests were made, and no injuries or property damage were reported. Outreach to San Diego's biotechnology community, one of the largest in the country, helped prevent civil unrest and crime. The department met with various community and business groups to prepare them for the potential impact of the convention, and to discuss and plan for their safety needs. In return, the department received overwhelming public support. In addition, the department used mediators from the community to work with protest groups to negotiate protest sites, march routes, and staging areas that were acceptable to all parties. This interaction insured that the First Amendment rights of the protestors and the safety needs of both the public and the biotechnology communities were protected. Planning, partnerships, and community interaction resulted in a successful and safe event, in contrast to similar events in other cities, which resulted in violent protests with numerous injuries and extensive property damage.

Elder Abuse

The Elder Abuse Unit is one of the first in the nation to focus on financial crimes against the elderly. There are 3.6 million persons over age 65 in California. The elderly are one of San Diego's fastest growing segments of the population. The average loss from a bank robbery is \$1,000. In comparison, the average loss in a theft from an elderly victim ranges from \$20,000 to \$80,000, with many cases involving more than \$100,000. In Calendar Year 2000, the team handled 48 cases. From January to October 2001, the team handled more than 100 cases. The unit works closely with the District Attorney's Office, the City Attorneys' Office, Adult Protective Services, Safe Senior, and F.A.S.T., a multi-disciplinary problem-solving team comprised of law enforcement, attorneys, bankers, public guardians, ombudsmen for the elderly and other representatives from elder resources.

Public Service Announcements

In Calendar Year 2001, the department worked with community groups to develop public service announcements on six different topics for broadcast on radio and TV. The announcements cover juvenile curfew, traffic stops, yielding the right-of-way to emergency vehicles, when to call 911, reporting domestic violence, and the department's policy on undocumented persons. The announcements are close-captioned for the hearing impaired and available in English, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Arabic.

Crime Prevention in the Refugee Communities

In Calendar Year 2001, a team of officers culminated more than two years of work by producing a Refugee Crime Prevention guidebook for use in educating officers about San Diego's Asian and African refugee communities. The officers partnered with California's State Department of Social Services Refugee Assistance to produce the guide, which is used in regional and department training. The officers also sponsored a Refugee Crime Prevention Conference in partnership with The State Department of Social Services Refugee Assistance Agency. Officers also provided training at the Asian Resource's Multi-Cultural Conference for Law Enforcement and Social Services, and at the National Crime Prevention Conference in Washington, D.C. The guidebook has been an important tool in building positive relations with refugee communities in Mid-City neighborhoods.

"Cold Hit" Program

With a \$900,000 state grant, the department's Crime Lab embarked on a program using DNA analysis to solve a backlog of rape cases for which suspects had not been identified. Out of 170 cases reviewed by October 2001, there were eight "cold hits" or matches to the statewide DNA database. The Lab's first "cold hit" resulted in the resolution of the Keever-Sellers murder case. The department's Crime Lab leads the state in the number of "cold hits", and recently received a \$2.9 million grant to expand this program.

Sexual Assault Speaker's Bureau

The San Diego Police Department, working with the San Diego Unified School District, established the Sexual Assault Speaker's Bureau in 1995. The program was designed to educate high school students about sexual assault, dangerous situations, and ways to stay safe. The program entails making presentations tailored to students to raise their awareness of crime. The bureau is composed of more than 30 sworn and non-sworn members.

Strategic Management

The department's Strategic Management process began in March 1997 and has resulted in a three to five year plan for the department. Following is a list of priorities of the Strategic Plan:

- Reduce juvenile crime by developing crime intervention, prevention and education programs.
- Identify and address traffic issues as well as two other priorities in each neighborhood.
- Develop programs to respond to the changing demographics of communities.
- Demonstrate at all levels an understanding of the budget process, by identifying and implementing cost-saving measures.
- Foster a positive work environment.
- Develop, modify or eliminate processes and programs to maximize effectiveness.

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Volunteers

Over 1,000 department volunteers are central to San Diego's community policing efforts. Six components support nearly every type of police service; Crisis Intervention, Volunteer Translators, Retired Seniors Volunteer Patrol (R.S.V.P), Reserve Police Officers, Emergency Management, and Volunteers In Policing. More than 180,000 hours of service are donated annually to a volunteer program that continues to attract nationwide attention.

Regional Community Policing Institute

The Department of Justice Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office is providing funding to conduct a Southern California Regional Policing Institute (RCPI). SDPD is the lead agency for RCPI in this region. RCPI San Diego provides community policing and problem solving training to four Southern California Counties — San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial. This training uses traditional as well as innovative products to deliver a variety of conference workshops, menu classes, consultation and technical assistance to law enforcement, other government employees and to community members and elected officials.

Crime Rate

Violent crimes in the City of San Diego in Calendar Year 2000 decreased for the eighth year in a row. San Diego's crime index rate is the lowest since 1966. The City has the second lowest crime rate of 26 American cities with a population of 500,000 or more. Crime rates dropped in all index categories except burglary, which increased 2.3 percent from 1999. The drop in crime rates can be attributed to a strong economy, low unemployment and a close cooperation with the community.

Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force

The San Diego Police Department has been awarded a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to participate in the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program. This task force will provide computer forensics, prevention and investigative assistance to parents, law enforcement, prosecutors, educators and other professionals working on child victimization issues such as detecting predators who use the Internet to exploit children for sexual purposes. The task force will include one sergeant and two detectives from the San Diego Police Department and one detective from the Sheriff's Department. These personnel will work with state and federal agencies to address child pornography issues.

SDPD Home Page

SDPD's home page, which is part of the City's web site, includes general information and history about the department; a phone list directory; crime prevention tips; how to obtain a police report; bicycle and general auction information; press releases; Safety Sam and crime statistics; crime location listings and maps by neighborhood. In addition to these features, there is a link to the ARJIS Interactive Mapping Application (IMA) that allows users to create their own crime maps in near real time. The site address is <http://www.sandiego.gov/police/>. Also, the community may contact the Chief of Police at sdpolicechief@sdpdms.sannet.gov.

Future Outlook

Domestic Security

Building on existing critical incident management resources, the department has worked with federal, state, and other local law enforcement and emergency services agencies to create comprehensive contingency plans in the event of terrorist or bioterrorist attacks. For example, immediately following the September 11 attacks on New York and Washington, the department set up a crisis hotline to answer questions from citizens. The department has also been integral in helping City departments and local businesses develop and implement their own security plans.

The Major City Chiefs Association has endorsed the department's internal security guidelines as a model for all law enforcement agencies. Additionally, Chief David Bejarano is one of five police chiefs selected to serve on a domestic security committee of the Major City Chiefs Association. The committee will make recommendations to the consulting company assisting the federal government's newly created Office of Homeland Security.

Specialized Training and Use of Force Committee

After a 15-month review, the Use of Force Task Force, comprised of citizens and police, issued 100 recommendations for improving the department's policies on use of force, both lethal and non-lethal, vehicle pursuits, media relations, and police and citizen contacts, including interactions with the homeless and mentally ill. The Task Force's final report was presented to the Public Safety and Neighborhood Services (PS&NS) Committee on August 8, 2001. The recommendations related to three themes: (1) Communication — increasing the quality and quantity of communication between police officers and citizens at every level of interaction; (2) Training and tools — providing officers with the tools, training, and reasonable and appropriate force options to increase the safety of citizens and officers and the effectiveness of law enforcement; and (3) Partnership — enhancing the neighborhood policing model to eliminate an "us vs. them" feeling between officers and citizens.

The department has implemented or is in the process of implementing almost half of the recommendations for improvement. For example, the department in October added four canine-officer teams, providing additional coverage for this valuable alternative to the use of force. With 51 dogs, the department's Canine Unit is one of the largest in the United States.

The remaining recommendations are slated for review and implementation over the next three years. The department briefed the PS&NS Committee on the status of implementation on October 24, 2001. The department will continue to brief the Committee on implementation of the recommendations. The Task Force's oversight committee will continue to be apprised of any changes to the recommendations and the status of their implementation. Moreover, the oversight committee will monitor implementation of the recommendations until completion.

Criminal Records Management System

The San Diego Police Department is developing the Criminal Records Management System (CRMS), a state-of-the-art records management system. Significant progress has been made toward the development of a system that will allow field reports to

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electronically update CRMS from anywhere in the field. A prototype is expected to roll out in the spring of 2002. A high-speed data network has been installed to support the new field reporting and records management systems.

The department continues to bring leading edge information systems on-line and is taking advantage of wireless communications technology to integrate all aspects of the law enforcement process seamlessly, including field reporting, dispatch and records management.

Staffing and Expenditure History

Police Expenditures

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Budget
Department Management	\$ 2,467,046	\$ 2,429,198	\$ 1,918,737
Fiscal Services and Professional Responsibility	\$ 14,865,007	\$ 16,846,097	\$ 16,040,285
Neighborhood Policing	\$142,610,678	\$150,208,586	\$170,017,063
Investigations	\$ 39,341,097	\$ 41,070,118	\$ 37,807,575
Support Services	\$ 25,709,049	\$ 27,203,627	\$ 27,184,244
Personnel	\$ 4,801,193	\$ 5,090,127	\$ 3,145,715
Training	\$ 6,207,141	\$ 6,002,110	\$ 4,871,640
TOTAL	\$236,001,211	\$248,849,110	\$260,985,259
Percent Change from Prior Year		5.44%	4.88%

Police Civilian and Sworn Positions/FTE

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Budget
Civilian Employees	662.75	665.75	670.81
Sworn Employees	2,064.00	2,074.00	2,094.00
TOTAL	2,726.75	2,739.75	2,764.81
Percent Change from Prior Year		0.5%	0.9%

Police Civilian and Sworn Positions/FTE

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Budget
Department Management	12.00	12.00	13.06
Fiscal Services and Professional Responsibility	70.00	70.00	70.00
Neighborhood Policing	1,789.00	1,800.00	1,821.00
Investigations	430.00	430.00	430.00
Support Services	369.00	371.00	374.00
Personnel	33.75	33.75	33.75
Training	23.00	23.00	23.00
TOTAL	2,726.75	2,739.75	2,764.81
Percent Change from Prior Year		0.5%	0.9%

Performance Measures

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Budget
Average Response Time for Priority E Calls (in minutes) ⁽¹⁾	7.0	7.0	7.0
Average Response Time for Priority 1 Calls (in minutes) ⁽²⁾	13.0	13.5	12.0
Proactive Time Rate ⁽³⁾	34.8%	35.2%	40.0%
Average Time to Answer a 911 Call (in seconds)	5	6	4

⁽¹⁾ Priority E calls are calls that involve imminent threat to life.

⁽²⁾ Priority 1 calls are calls that involve serious crimes.

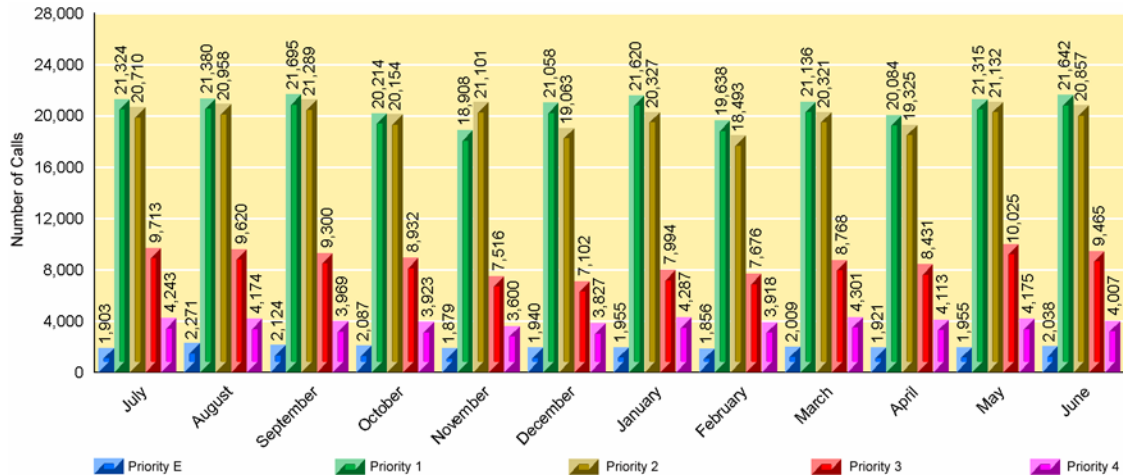
⁽³⁾ Proactive Time Rate – The percentage of total officer time available to be used for field-initiated activities. This is estimated by subtracting the amount of time officers spend on committed/out-of-service duties from the total time. Goal is 40% proactive time rate.

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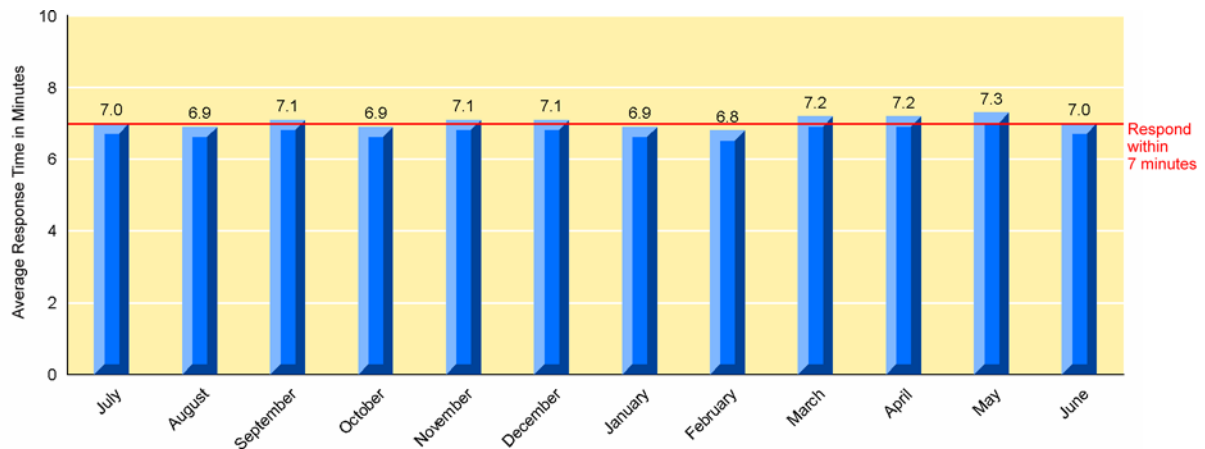
During 2001, the Police Department averaged 7.0 minutes in response to 23,938 Priority E calls, 13.5 minutes to 250,014 Priority 1 calls, 23.3 minutes to 243,730 Priority 2 calls, 54.8 minutes to 104,542 Priority 3 calls, and 64.5 minutes to 48,537 Priority 4 calls.

Police response times are measured from receipt of call to time first unit arrives on the scene.

POLICE CALLS BY TYPE This graph does not indicate a specific goal, rather it displays the number of calls, on a monthly basis.



PRIORITY E CALL RESPONSE

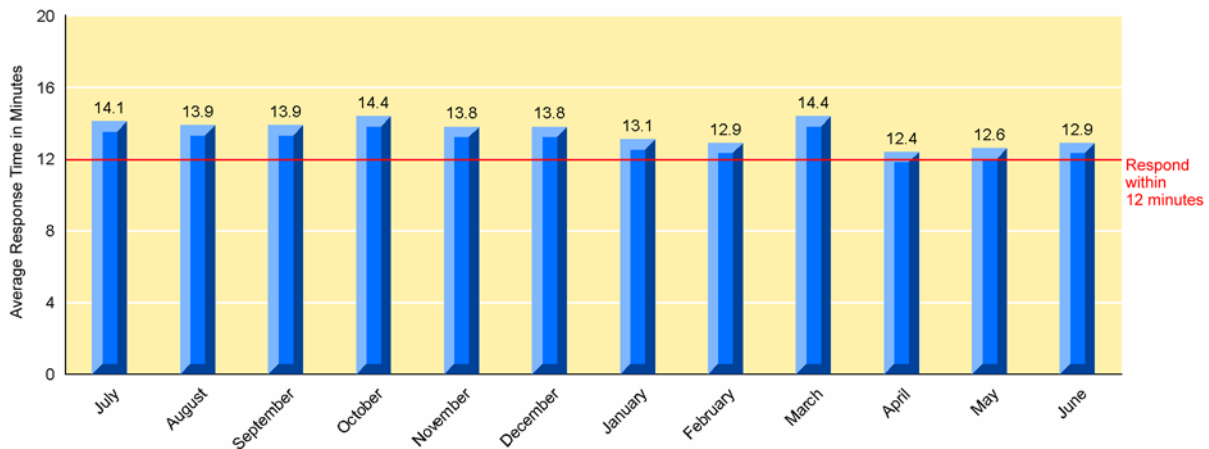


Goal: To respond to Priority E calls within an average of 7 minutes.

Percent of Time Met: The department goal was met six out of twelve months (50% of the time) in 2001.

Note: Priority E calls involve imminent threat to life.

PRIORITY 1 CALL RESPONSE



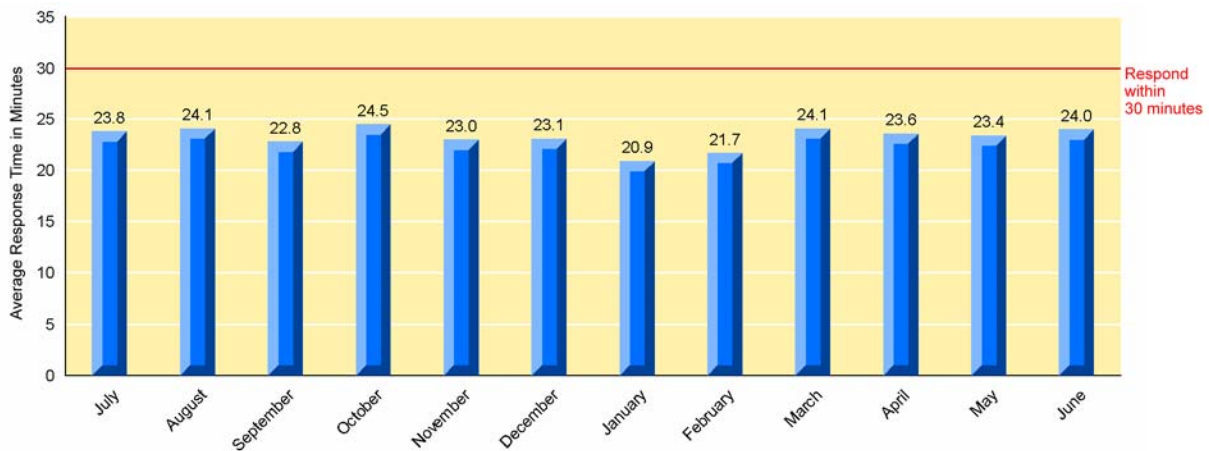
Goal: To respond to Priority 1 calls within an average of 12 minutes.

Percent of Time Met: The department goal was not met in 2001.

Note: Priority 1 calls involve serious crimes in progress and those where there is a threat to life.

Response times for Priority 2 calls were well below the goal of 30 minutes. However, the existing goal is reasonable and will be retained.

PRIORITY 2 CALL RESPONSE



Goal: To respond to Priority 2 calls within an average of 30 minutes.

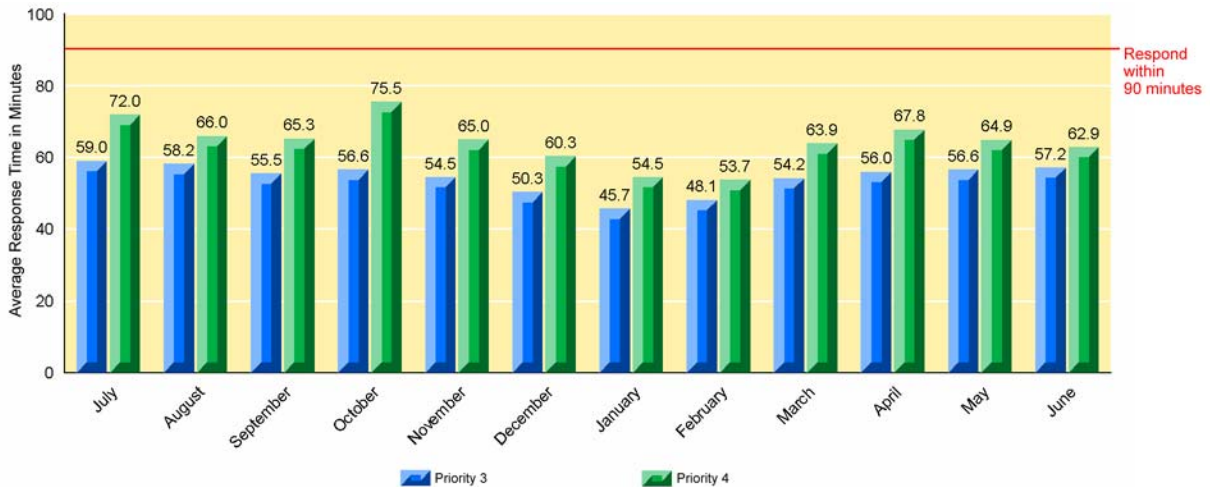
Percent of Time Met: For 2001, the department goal was met 100% of the time.

Note: Priority 2 calls involve complaints regarding less serious crimes where there is no threat to life.

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Response times for Priority 3 and 4 calls were well below the goal of 90 minutes. However, the existing goal is reasonable and will be retained.

PRIORITY 3 AND 4 CALL RESPONSE



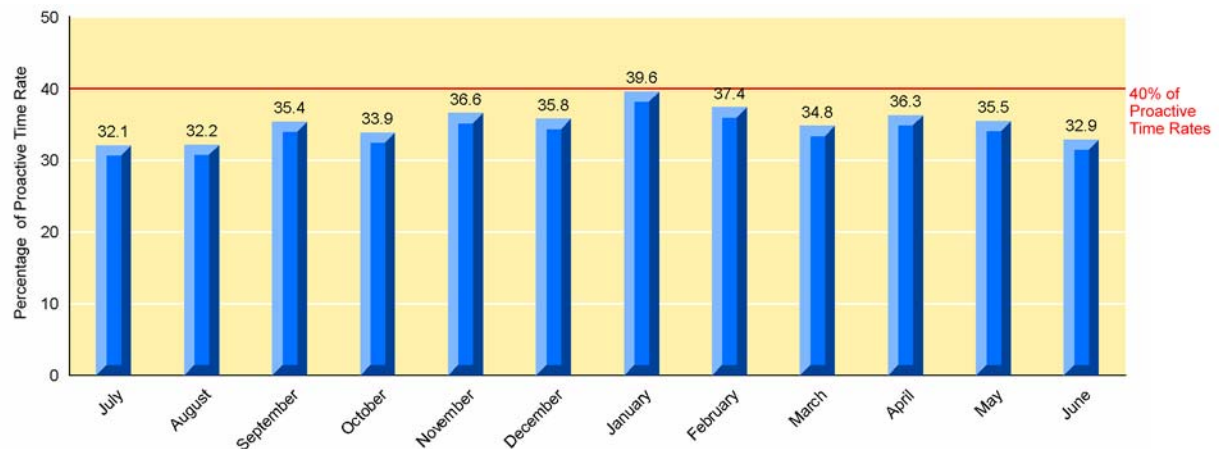
Goal: To respond to Priority 3 and 4 calls within an average of 90 minutes.

Percent of Time Met: For 2001, the department goal was met 100% of the time.

Note: Priority 3 calls involve minor crimes or requests for service which are not urgent. Priority 4 calls involve minor requests for police service.

The 40 percent Proactive Time Rate goal was not met because a higher priority was given to consistently meeting the Priority Call Response goals.

PROACTIVE TIME RATE



Goal: To identify neighborhood crime problems and work with community members to solve them by achieving a 40% proactive time rate.

Percent of Time Met: For 2001, the average proactive time rate was 35.2%. The department goal was not met.

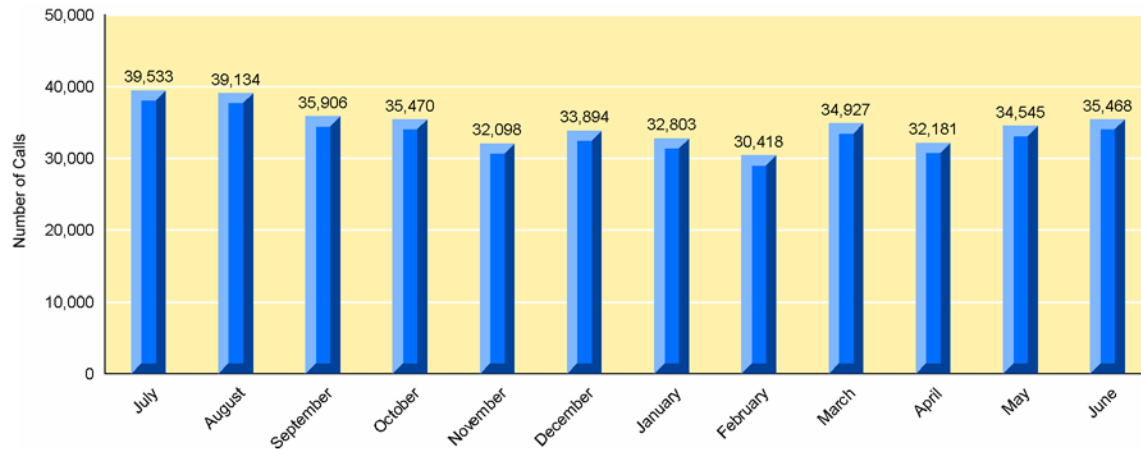
Note: The Proactive Time Rate is the percentage of total officer time available to be used for field-initiated activities. This time is estimated by subtracting the amount of time officers spend on committed/out-of-service duties from the total time.

Committed/out-of-service time has three elements:

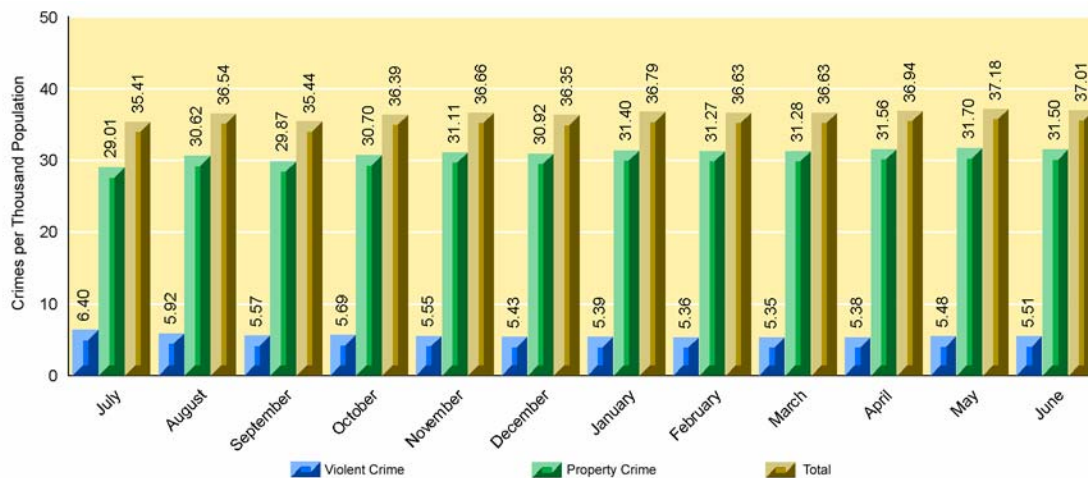
1. Calls for service and related activities
2. Administrative activities (meetings, court appearances, etc.)
3. Line-up/end-of-shift activities

Police responded to 416,377 “911 calls” during Fiscal Year 2001, an average of 36,847 “911 calls” per month.

911 CALLS This graph does not indicate a specific goal, rather it displays the total count of 911 calls, on a monthly basis.



CRIME RATE BY TYPE This graph does not indicate a specific goal, rather it displays the total year-to-date crime rates, on a monthly basis.

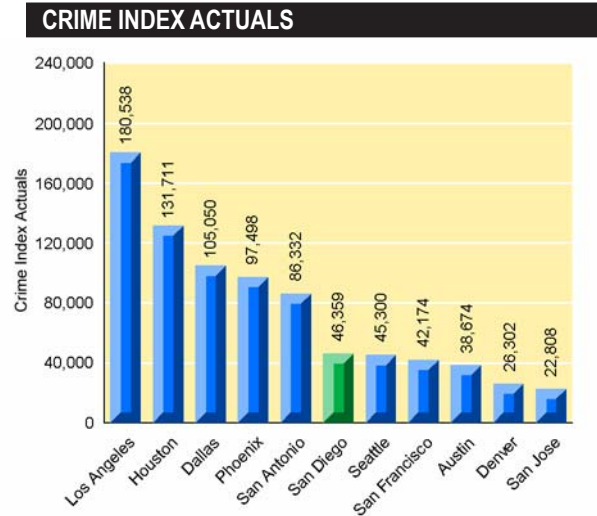
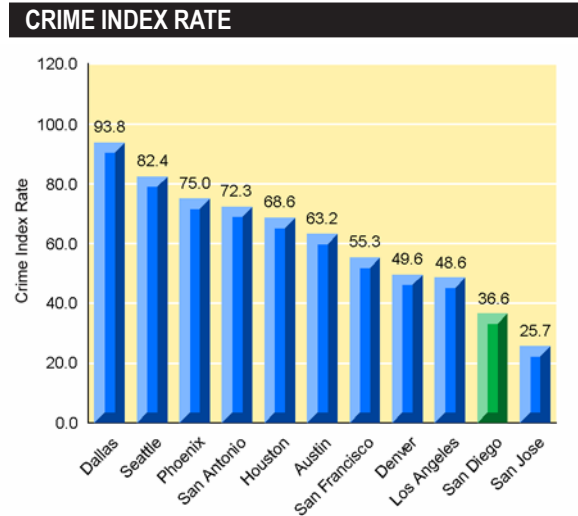


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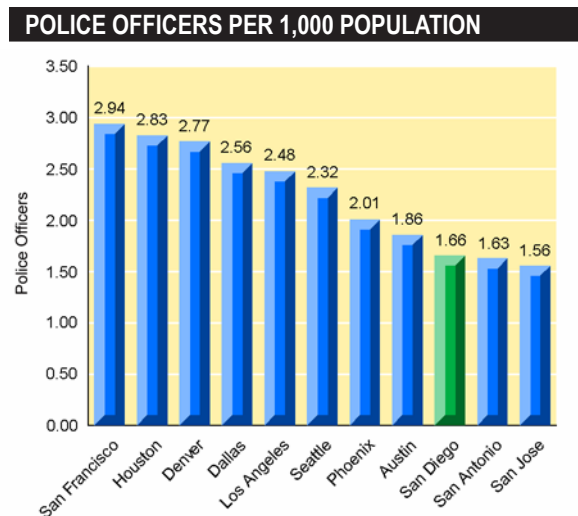
Comparison to Other Jurisdictions

The Crime Index Rate is the total number of reported index crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, and vehicle theft) per 1,000 population. San Diego's crime rate is compared to that of ten other large western United States cities.

Crime Index Actuals is the total number of index crimes reported to the Police during the year.



Police Officers per 1,000 Population is the number of sworn police officers per 1,000 citizens.



Note: The information in the graphs above represent Calendar Year 2000.

Source: Other city data from Crime in the United States, 2000; San Diego data from City of San Diego Police Department.

Resident Satisfaction

In the Calendar Year 2001 Resident Satisfaction Survey, respondents reported high levels of satisfaction with the Police Department in each of the six areas tested. Those areas where the Police Department receives its highest net satisfaction (very satisfied plus somewhat satisfied) are the overall quality of police services (92 percent) and the concern for the safety of residents (90 percent). In the remaining areas surveyed, 76 percent or more respondents rated the services provided as satisfactory or better.

	2001 RESIDENT SATISFACTION					RESIDENT SATISFACTION 2001-1997				
	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Not Sure	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	Very	Somewhat	Somewhat	Very						
Overall quality of police services:	49%	43%	3%	2%	3%	92%	86%	85%	87%	88%
Concern for safety of residents:	50%	40%	4%	2%	4%	90%	82%	88%	86%	86%
Efforts in addressing neighborhood crime:	37%	46%	6%	3%	8%	83%	75%	79%	78%	78%
Retired Seniors Volunteer Patrol:	51%	29%	4%	1%	15%	80%	78%	76%	82%	77%
Efforts in addressing drug-related problems:	37%	39%	9%	3%	12%	76%	72%	73%	71%	73%
Efforts in addressing gang-related problems:	34%	42%	7%	3%	14%	76%	72%	73%	72%	72%

